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GROUP STUDY GUIDE

How to Be Saved

TEACHING SUMMARY

Salvation addresses the problem of sin and death. Sin is lawlessness, a departure from God's instructions. Adam and Eve's disobedience brought death into the human story, and all people have sinned. The Torah helps us recognize sin.

Yeshua is the promised Messiah who brings that rescue. Moses spoke of a coming prophet, and Isaiah described a servant who would suffer for the sins of others. Yeshua lived righteously and gave Himself for the unrighteous. His death and resurrection fulfill the pattern of deliverance pictured in Passover. His resurrection is also the firstfruits of the resurrection still promised to His people.

Salvation is God's gracious gift, received through faith. Believing in Yeshua means trusting Him and acknowledging His authority, rather than merely agreeing with facts about Him. Obedience does not purchase salvation; it expresses the trust and allegiance of someone who has received God's grace.

Repentance means turning from sin toward God. Baptism publicly identifies a believer with Yeshua's death, burial, and resurrection. We strongly encourage baptism, but it is not a Torah commandment or a requirement for salvation, and remaining unbaptized is not itself sin. Salvation and spiritual cleansing come through Messiah, not the water. God gives His Spirit to help His people walk in His ways, and the new covenant places His law within them. Following Yeshua therefore includes learning and practicing the Father's instructions.

Growth in obedience does not mean a believer never stumbles. Confession, repentance, and reliance on Yeshua remain necessary. The teaching distinguishes weakness and immaturity from an attitude that embraces lawlessness and refuses correction. Grace trains believers to leave ungodliness behind, and examining our faith helps us recognize whether our lives reflect the Lord we profess to trust.

A prayer can express repentance and faith, but reciting particular words is not a formula that saves. New believers are encouraged to read the Gospels and Torah, seek baptism, pray for wisdom, and find fellowship. Following God takes patience and continued trust.

SUMMARY POINTS

- Sin is lawlessness and brings the need for salvation.
- All people have sinned and need God's rescue.
- Yeshua gave Himself for the sins of others.
- His resurrection is the firstfruits of the coming resurrection.
- Salvation is a gift of grace received through faith.
- Living faith includes trust and allegiance that affect conduct.
- Repentance turns a person from sin toward God.
- Baptism identifies the believer with Yeshua's death and resurrection.
- The Spirit helps God's people walk in His instructions.
- Believers grow through Scripture, prayer, repentance, and fellowship.

FILL-IN-THE-BLANK

Basic

1. First John 3:4 defines sin as _____.
2. The problem addressed by salvation includes sin and _____.
3. Ephesians 2 presents salvation as a gift of _____.
4. Turning from sin toward God is called _____.
5. The public immersion discussed in the teaching is _____.
6. God gives His _____ to help believers walk in His ways.

Challenging

1. The prophet whose suffering-servant passage is discussed in chapter 53 is _____.
2. The deliverance festival used to explain Yeshua's sacrifice is _____.
3. First Corinthians 15 calls the risen Messiah the _____ of those who have fallen asleep.
4. In the new covenant, God writes His law on His people's _____.
5. James teaches that faith without works is _____.
6. The jailer's question about salvation is discussed in Acts chapter _____.

GROUP DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. How does the teaching's definition of sin explain our need for salvation?

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2. How do Passover and firstfruits help explain Yeshua's death and resurrection?

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3. How does the teaching distinguish living faith from simply agreeing with facts?

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_____

4. What relationship does the teaching establish between grace and obedience?

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5. How does it distinguish a believer's struggle with sin from embracing lawlessness?

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_____

6. What purposes do baptism, Scripture, prayer, and fellowship serve in the new believer's life?

_____

_____

ANSWER KEY – GROUP GUIDE

Basic

1. lawlessness — 1 John 3:4
2. death — Romans 5:12; 6:23
3. grace — Ephesians 2:8–10
4. repentance — Acts 2:38; teaching definition of repentance
5. baptism — Acts 2:38; Romans 6:3–4
6. Spirit — Ezekiel 36:26–27; Acts 2:38

Challenging

1. Isaiah — Isaiah 53:5–6
2. Passover — 1 Corinthians 5:7; Exodus 12:1–14
3. firstfruits — 1 Corinthians 15:20–23
4. hearts — Jeremiah 31:33
5. dead — James 2:17
6. 16 — Acts 16:30–31

FACILITATOR DISCUSSION NOTES

Suggested responses follow the teaching. Invite discussion and personal application; these are not additional required answers.

1. First John 3:4 calls sin lawlessness; Romans 3:23 and 6:23 connect humanity's sin with death and contrast it with God's gift of life. The teaching explains Torah as instruction rather than an unexplained technical term. Ask why the problem requires God's rescue rather than merely better habits.

2. Exodus 12 and 1 Corinthians 5:7 supply the Passover connection: deliverance through the lamb. First Corinthians 15:20–23 calls Messiah the firstfruits and promises resurrection for those who belong to him. Distinguish the two images and ask how each explains the hope of salvation.

3. Acts 16:30–31 calls for belief in the Lord Yeshua; Romans 10:9–13 joins belief, confession and calling on the Lord. The teaching understands faith as trust and allegiance that changes conduct. James 2:17 supplies its contrast with dead faith. Ask for an everyday example of trust that leads to action.

4. Read Ephesians 2:8–10 together: grace through faith is God's gift, and good works follow as the purpose of the renewed life. Titus 2:11–14 describes grace training believers. Ask how this avoids both earning salvation and treating grace as permission to ignore God's instructions.

5. The source distinguishes stumbling, immaturity and misunderstanding from settled refusal to repent. First John 1:8–9 and 2:1–2 retain confession, forgiveness and Messiah's advocacy. Discuss how a struggling believer can seek help and correction without assuming that every failure means faith is absent.

6. Romans 6:3–4 connects baptism with new life; the closing guidance adds reading the Gospels and Torah, daily prayer, wisdom and fellowship (James 1:5; Hebrews 10:24–25). A model prayer expresses faith but is not a saving formula. Invite an optional, realistic next step in learning or practice rather than demanding a public declaration.